

**Amendments to the claims:**

1. (currently amended) A method for manufacturing a stator core (20) for an electric machine, in which strip-shaped laminations (21) are first stacked to form an essentially block-shaped lamination packet (40) that is then shaped into an annular form by means of roller bending in one of the subsequent steps and has an axial direction (a) that corresponds to a cylinder axis (z), the annular form having axial end surfaces (46), ~~characterized in that~~ wherein in another of the subsequent steps, the annular lamination packet (40) is plastically deformed in the axial direction (a) at least in parts to an outer circumference of the axial end surfaces (46).

2. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim 1, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein axial clamping surfaces (53) are formed onto the two axial ends of the annular lamination packet (40) as a result of the plastic deformation of the end surfaces (46)

3. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim 1, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein at the same time, the outer circumference of the annular lamination packet (40) is pressed in the radial direction and thus plastically deformed.

4. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim 3, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the plastic deformation of the outer circumference of the lamination packet (40) produces a radial housing fitting (54).

5. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim 1, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the plastic deformation simultaneously forms an insertion chamfer (55).

6. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim 1, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the laminations (21) have a thickness between 0.35 mm and 1 mm~~[[:]] a thickness of 0.5 mm is preferable, and all of the laminations (21) preferably have the same material thickness (s).~~

7. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim 1, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein a number of n laminations of a lamination packet (40) are positioned in the packet in the same sequence in which they were produced in a stamping die.

8. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim 1, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein before the laminations (21) are stamped out from a lamination sheet blank, its material thickness (s) is determined by means of a measuring device (M) and the desired number of laminations in the essentially

block-shaped lamination packet (40) is determined based on a toleranced desired width of the essentially block-shaped lamination packet (40).

9. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim 7, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the lamination packet (40) is divided into at least two partial lamination packets (58) and these are joined to form a lamination packet (40) so that at an internal junction point (65), ~~the~~ stamping burrs (57) of adjacent laminations (21) are oriented away from each other.

10. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim 7, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the still individual laminations (21) are first cleaned and then the desired number of laminations (21) are stacked to produce a gap-free lamination packet (40), precisely aligned, pressed against one another through exertion of a force, and then the laminations (21) are attached to one another by means of an attaching technique~~[[,]] for example welding~~.

11. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim 1, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein ~~the~~ outwardly oriented stamping burrs (57) of the laminations (21) are removed.

12. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim 1, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the roller bending occurs while the lamination packet (40) is axially prestressed at the same time.

13. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim 1, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the essentially block-shaped lamination packet (40) has two ends 43, which are attached to each other after the lamination packet (40) undergoes roller bending while being axially prestressed.

14. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim 1, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the axial shaping step reduces the axial length of the stator packet (40) by between 1% and 10% at the outer circumference.

15. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim 1, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein half tooth welding seams (99) are provided on the tooth heads (29) of the half teeth (25) and/or on the end surfaces (43) of the half teeth (25).

16. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim 1, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein welding seams (81, 83) are provided, which extend in the axial direction from an axial end surface (46) and only connect up to twenty laminations (21) to one another.

17. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim 1, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein before the roller bending, a stator winding (60) is inserted into the essentially block-shaped lamination packet.

18. (currently amended) A stator for an electric machine[[,]] in particular the form of a generator for motor vehicles, which has a stator yoke that is comprised of rolled strip-shaped laminations (21) and has axial end surfaces (46), ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the stator yoke is plastically deformed in the axial direction (a) on an outer circumference of the its axial end surfaces (46).

19. (currently amended) A stator for an electric machine[[,]] in particular the form of a generator for motor vehicles, which has a stator yoke that is comprised of rolled strip-shaped laminations (21) and has axial end surfaces (46), ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the stator yoke has an axial length at its inner diameter that is greater than at its outer diameter.

20. (new) The method as recited in claim 1, wherein the laminations (21) have a thickness of 0.5 mm.

21. (new) The method as recited in claim 1, wherein the laminations (21) have the same material thicknesses.